



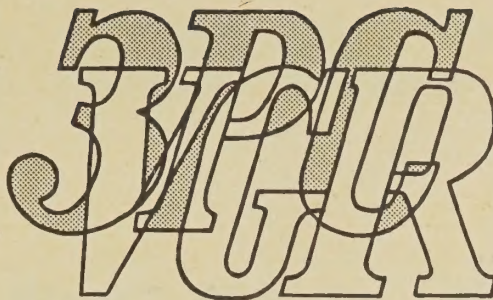
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1993
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MUSI

WHEN THIS BOOK WAS CHARGED OUT THE
FOLLOWING PARTS WERE IN THE POCKET:

Violin	1				

ЗОЛОТОЙ
РЕПЕРТУАР
СКРИПАЧА



THE VIOLINIST'S
GOLDEN
REPERTOIRE

С.ПРОКОФЬЕВ S.PROKOFIEV

МИМОЛЕТНОСТИ VISIONS FUGITIVES

Op. 22

Переложение для скрипки и фортепиано ВИКТОРА ДЕРЕВЯНКО

Transcription for Violin and Piano by VICTOR DEREVIANKO

М
223
Р76
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1993
с. 1
МУСИ

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ЗОЛОТОЙ
РЕПЕРТУАР
СКРИПАЧА

THE VIOLINIST'S
GOLDEN
REPERTOIRE"

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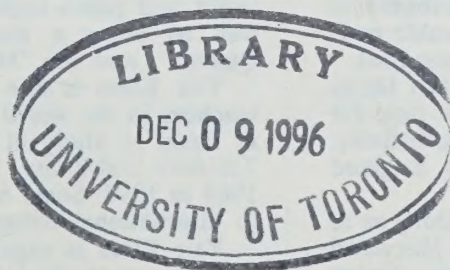
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Партия скрипки под редакцией ЯИРА КЛЕССА
The part for Violin has been edited by YAIR KLESS



Издательство "Ми" • Санкт-Петербург
"Mi" Publishing House • Sankt Petersburg
1993

Виктор Деревянко хорошо известен как солист, ансамблист и педагог.

Учился в Московской консерватории в классе Генриха Нейгауза, среди студентов которого были такие великие пианисты, как Святослав Рихтер, Эмиль Гилельс. Одновременно занимался камерным ансамблем у Марии Юдиной, с которой позже записал на фирме "Мелодия" Сонату для двух фортепиано и ударных Бартока и Двойной концерт Стравинского.

Окончив консерваторию, вел классы фортепиано и камерного ансамбля в Музыкальном институте им. Гнесиных в Москве.

Приобрел широкую известность как солист и ансамблист (трио VIDOM).

С 1974 г. живет в Израиле. Концертировал в Израиле, Франции, Италии, Австрии, Англии, Шотландии, Бельгии, Германии, Голландии, Испании, Швейцарии. В 1987-1988 гг. дал концерты в США и Канаде. Эти концерты получили высокую оценку в "New York Times" и "Washington Post".

Много времени уделяет грамзаписи и выступлениям по радио. Ведет интенсивную педагогическую деятельность: профессор Академии музыки Рубина Тель-Авивского университета по классу фортепиано, руководит мастер-классами в Мэрилендском и Мак-Гиллском университетах.

Victor Derevianko, a distinguished Professor of Piano at the Tel-Aviv University, is well known as a soloist and a chamber musician throughout the world.

Mr. Derevianko studied piano with Professor Heinrich Neuhaus, who among his other students had such famous celebrated performers as S. Richter, E. Gilels. He also studied chamber music with famous Maria Yudina, with whom he later recorded a Bartok Sonata for two pianos and percussions and Stravinsky's Double Concerto by Melodia Records.

Prior to leaving the U.S.S.R. in 1974, he established himself as a much honored Professor of Piano and Chamber Music at the Gnessin Music Institute and as a noted chamber musician and a member of the VIDOM TRIO.

Today Mr. Derevianko has achieved a great recognition in the West performing as a solo recitalist and with renewed VIDOM TRIO in Israel, France, Italy, Austria, England, Scotland, Belgium, Germany, Holland, Spain, and Switzerland. In 1987-88 he performed a number of concerts in the U.S.A. and Canada, including the Alice Tully Hall at Lincoln Center (the American debut) and the German Embassy in Washington, D. C., which received very favorable reviews in the New York Times and the Washington Post.

In addition to his concert appearances, Mr. Derevianko arranges his busy schedule to allow time for playing at the most prestigious European music festivals, such as Bordeaux, Bonn, Witten, Leverkusen, England and Israel.

Mr. Derevianko equally committed to teaching as to performing. He conducted masters classes at Maryland University and McGill University. His prize-winning students at Rubin Academy of Music in Israel are evidencing the uncompromising musical and technical standards of Professor Derevianko.

Яир Клесс родился в Израиле. Окончил Музыкальную академию Рубина Тель-Авивского университета, Королевскую консерваторию в Брюсселе, Музыкальную капеллу королевы Елизаветы. Ученик Израэли Амидана и Андрэ Гертлера.

Начал концертировать в очень юном возрасте и по сей день выступает с известными оркестрами, участвует в сольных и камерных концертах в США, Западной и Восточной Европе, Австралии и Южной Америке. Его обширный репертуар включает произведения различных эпох, от барокко до наших дней.

Яир Клесс является первым исполнителем ряда сочинений, многие из которых написаны специально для него. Играл в ансамбле "The Israeli Baroque Players", был первым скрипачом квартета "Соль-ля-ре" (1980-1985), в настоящее время выступает с пианистом Виктором Деревянко, а также в составе Тель-Авивского фортепианного квартета и Модус-трио.

Яир Клесс — один из самых известных в мире педагогов по классу скрипки. Чтобы учиться у него, юные музыканты приезжают в Музыкальную академию Рубина Тель-Авивского университета (ректором которой Яир Клесс был в 1989-1993) со всего мира.

Многие из его учеников являются лауреатами международных конкурсов.

Яира Клесса постоянно приглашают вести мастер-курсы и классы в США, Финляндию, Германию, Италию, Австрию, Францию, Англию, Россию.

Yair Kless was born in Israel. Yair Kless graduated the Tel-Aviv Music Academy, The Royal Conservatoire in Brussels and the "Musical Chapelle" of the Queen Elizabeth, student of Israel Amidan and Andre Gertler.

He started to perform at a very young age and until now has played as a soloist with important orchestras, participated in recitals and chamber and festivals all over the United States, West and East European countries, Scandinavia, Australia and South America. His repertoire is a large one and includes pieces from the Baroque to contemporary music. Yair Kless premiered many works, some of which were composed especially for him.

He was a member of "The Israeli Baroque Players", first violinist of the string quartet "Sol-La-Re" (1980-1985) and presently is a part of a duo of violin and piano together with Vicror Derevianko as well as being a member of the "Tel-Aviv Piano Quartet", and the "Modus" Trio.

Yair Kless is one of the most well known violin teachers in the world and he has students who come to Israel to study at the Rubin Academy of Music, Tel-Aviv University, of which he was director from 1989 to 1993. Some of his students are prize winners in international competitions.

Yair Kless is regularly invited for master-courses and classes in the U.S.A., Finland, Germany, Italy, Australia, France, England and Russia.

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(1915-1917)

VISIONS FUGITIVES

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S. PROKOFIEV

1917

I

Lentamente (♩ = 112)

con sord.

Violino

Piano

pp con una semplicità espressiva

pp con una semplicità espressiva

ppp misterioso

ppp misterioso

p semplice (*mf*)

p semplice *ppp*

ppp misterioso

ppp misterioso

mp

pp

pp

*В партии скрипки пунктиром указаны фразировочные лиги С. Прокофьева.

*The dotted lines in the part for Violin show the phrase ties as indicated by Sergei Prokofiev.

**Обозначения, указанные в скобках, принадлежат автору переложения.

**The marks in brackets have been made by the author of the transcription.

1916

Andante (♩ = 76)

senza sord.

sul pontic.

First system of musical notation. The piano part is in 4/4 time. The right hand has a melodic line with a triplet of eighth notes marked *(mf)* and a triplet of eighth notes marked *pp misterioso*. The left hand has a steady eighth-note accompaniment marked *mp*.

ord.

Second system of musical notation. The piano part continues. The right hand has a melodic line with a triplet of eighth notes marked *f*, a triplet of eighth notes marked *(mf)*, a triplet of eighth notes marked *(mp)* with a *5* below it, a triplet of eighth notes marked *(p)* with a *6* above it, and a triplet of eighth notes marked *p* with *E* and *A* above it. The left hand has a steady eighth-note accompaniment marked *p*.

poco rit. a tempo

Third system of musical notation. The piano part continues. The right hand has a melodic line with a triplet of eighth notes marked *mp*, a triplet of eighth notes marked *(mf)*, a triplet of eighth notes marked *p* with a *3* below it, and a triplet of eighth notes marked *f* with a *3* below it. The left hand has a steady eighth-note accompaniment marked *(mp)*.

sul pontic..

Fourth system of musical notation. The piano part continues. The right hand has a melodic line with a triplet of eighth notes marked *pp* and a triplet of eighth notes marked *pp misterioso*. The left hand has a steady eighth-note accompaniment marked *f*.

sul pontic. pizz. vibr. pizz. vibr. arco

III

1916

Allegretto (♩ = 120)

p poco cresc. rit.

a tempo

p cresc. f p

First system of musical notation, measures 1-4. The system consists of a single melodic line and a piano accompaniment. The melodic line starts with a half note G4, followed by quarter notes A4, B4, and C5, then a half note D5. It then features a series of eighth-note runs. The piano accompaniment consists of eighth-note chords in the right hand and eighth-note chords in the left hand. Dynamics include *f* (forte) and *p* (piano). The tempo marking *(animato)* is present.

Second system of musical notation, measures 5-8. The melodic line continues with eighth-note runs and a half note E5. The piano accompaniment continues with eighth-note chords. Dynamics include *f* (forte), *pp* (pianissimo), and *p* (piano). The tempo marking *(animato)* is present.

Third system of musical notation, measures 9-12. The melodic line features a half note F#4, followed by quarter notes G4, A4, and B4, then a half note C5. It then features a series of eighth-note runs. The piano accompaniment continues with eighth-note chords. Dynamics include *mf* (mezzo-forte), *p* (piano), and *pp* (pianissimo). The tempo marking *(poco rit.)* (poco ritardando) is present.

Fourth system of musical notation, measures 13-16. The melodic line features a half note D5, followed by quarter notes C5, B4, and A4, then a half note G4. It then features a series of eighth-note runs. The piano accompaniment continues with eighth-note chords. Dynamics include *rit.* (ritardando), *(diminuendo)* (diminuendo), and *p(pp)* (pianissimo). The tempo marking *(a tempo)* is present.

IV

1917

Animato (♩ = 112)

Musical score for "The Swan" by Camille Saint-Saëns, Op. 20, No. 6. The score is in 3/8 time and features a piano (p) and forte (f) dynamic range. It includes a solo for the piano and a section for the violin and viola. The score is divided into four systems, each with a piano part and a violin/viola part. The piano part is in the upper staff, and the violin/viola part is in the lower staff. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

8

arco

ossia: trem. gliss.

pp subito

pp subito
(legato)

8

8

mp *f*

mp *f*

mp *f*

pizz.

mf

mf

Piu sostenuto

arco

pp

p

pp

p

senza Ped.

p

pp

p

ppp

ppp

Molto giocoso (♩ = 120)

1915

pizzicato sempre

The musical score is written for a single melodic line and a piano accompaniment. The key signature has one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 2/4. The tempo is marked 'Molto giocoso' with a quarter note equal to 120 beats per minute. The instruction 'pizzicato sempre' is written above the first system. The score consists of four systems of music. The first system begins with a forte (f) dynamic. The second system features a fortissimo (ff) dynamic and includes a section marked 'Ped. (al Fine)'. The third system is marked 'ff brioso'. The fourth system concludes with a fortissimo (ff) dynamic and a double bar line. The score is printed on a page numbered 101 at the bottom center.

Con eleganza (♩ = 102)

arco

mp animato

mp animato

(poco rit.) (a tempo)

mf

mf

(poco rit.) (a tempo)

dim.

p

dim.

p

(poco rit.) (a tempo)

p

p

VII
(Arpa)

13

1916

Pittresco (♩ = 100)

The musical score is for a harp piece titled "Pittresco" with a tempo of ♩ = 100. It is written for a single instrument, the harp, using a grand staff with two treble clefs and two bass clefs. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 4/4. The score is divided into four systems, each with two staves. The first system begins with a *mf* dynamic and a *legato* marking. The second system includes *pizz.* (pizzicato) and *arco* (arco) markings, with a *f* dynamic. The third system features *mf espressivo* and *mp* dynamics. The fourth system includes *pochiss. rit.* (very little ritardando) and *a tempo* markings. The score concludes with a final measure marked with a double bar line and a repeat sign. The page number 101 is at the bottom.

mf *legato* *pizz.* *arco* *f* *mf espressivo* *mp* *pochiss. rit.* *a tempo*

101

The image displays a page of musical notation, likely for a piano piece, featuring four systems of staves. The notation includes various musical symbols, dynamics, and performance instructions.

System 1: The first system consists of three staves. The top staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). It begins with a measure marked "8" and a dashed line above it. The music is marked *pp* (pianissimo) and *pizz.* (pizzicato). The middle staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. The bottom staff has a bass clef and a key signature of one sharp. The music is marked *p* (piano) and *arco* (arco). The system concludes with a double bar line.

System 2: The second system consists of three staves. The top staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. It begins with a measure marked "8" and a dashed line above it. The music is marked *mf* (mezzo-forte) and *poco rit.* (poco ritardando). The middle staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. The bottom staff has a bass clef and a key signature of one sharp. The music is marked *pp* (pianissimo) and *dolcissimo* (dolcissimo). The system concludes with a double bar line.

System 3: The third system consists of three staves. The top staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. It begins with a measure marked "8" and a dashed line above it. The music is marked *pp* (pianissimo) and *p cresc.* (piano crescendo). The middle staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. The bottom staff has a bass clef and a key signature of one sharp. The music is marked *pp* (pianissimo) and *p cresc.* (piano crescendo). The system concludes with a double bar line.

System 4: The fourth system consists of three staves. The top staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. It begins with a measure marked "8" and a dashed line above it. The music is marked *pp* (pianissimo) and *molto rit.* (molto ritardando). The middle staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. The bottom staff has a bass clef and a key signature of one sharp. The music is marked *pp* (pianissimo) and *p* (piano). The system concludes with a double bar line.

1917

Comodo (♩ = 88)

mp
(mf)

p

pp (*dolce*) *un poco cresc.*

pp

dim. (*pp*) *espressivo*

dim. *pp* *espressivo*

1 2 1 2 1 1 3

1 2 1 1 3

p

(mf)

un poco cresc.

(rit.)

pp

dim.

dim.

(pp)

Meno mosso

mp espressivo

pp tranquillo

ritardando

pp

pp

3 2 1

101

First system of musical notation. The treble staff features a rapid ascending scale in A major, marked *pp*. The piano accompaniment in the grand staff consists of chords in the right hand and a moving bass line in the left hand, also marked *pp*.

Second system of musical notation. The treble staff begins with a measure rest followed by a melodic line marked *mf*, then a crescendo leading to a forte (*f*) section. The piano accompaniment features chords marked *mf* and a moving bass line marked *f*. A first ending bracket labeled '8' spans the first two measures of the treble staff.

Third system of musical notation. The treble staff continues the melodic line marked *mp* with the instruction *sostenuto e dolce*. The piano accompaniment features chords marked *mp* with the instruction *sostenuto e dolce*. A first ending bracket labeled '8' spans the first two measures of the treble staff.

Fourth system of musical notation. The treble staff features a melodic line marked *p* with the instruction *poco rit.*. The piano accompaniment features chords marked *dim.* and a moving bass line marked *p*.

a tempo

p

p leggiermente

p leggiermente

pp

pp

pp

mf

8

X

1915

Ridicolosamente (♩ = 70)

sf

p

p sostenuto

f

p

sf

p

f

p

8

This musical score is for a piano and voice piece, spanning four systems. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The piano part is written in a grand staff (treble and bass clefs), and the voice part is in a single staff (treble clef). The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, slurs, and dynamic markings.

System 1: The piano part features a steady eighth-note accompaniment in the bass. The voice part begins with a melodic line marked *(pp)*. The piano part also has a *(pp)* marking.

System 2: The voice part continues with a melodic line, marked *(pp)* and *mf*. The piano part has a *(pp)* marking.

System 3: The voice part features a melodic line with a slur and a *espressivo* marking. The piano part has a *p* marking and a *espressivo* marking.

System 4: The voice part features a melodic line with a slur and a *p* marking. The piano part has a *p* marking and a *(espr.)* marking.

This musical score is for a piano and voice piece, page 21. It consists of four systems of staves. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The time signature is 4/4. The score includes various musical notations such as treble and bass clefs, notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The first system features a piano introduction with a *pp* marking and a crescendo. The second system includes a vocal line with a *f* marking and a *dim.* instruction, and a piano accompaniment with a *f* marking and a *dim.* instruction. The third system features a vocal line with a *gliss.* marking and a *mf* marking, and a piano accompaniment with a *p* marking. The fourth system features a vocal line with a *p* marking and a *pp* marking, and a piano accompaniment with a *pp* marking. The score concludes with a final chord in the piano part.

(pp) *cresc.*

f *dim.* *p*

f *dim.*

gliss. *mf* *mp* *p* *pp*

Con vivacita (♩ = 144)

p assai accentuato

p

poco rit.

ricochet

p *f*

p *f*

a tempo

pp

pp

mf

p *leggero*

pizz.

p *f*

3 *leggero*

p *f*

arco

pp espressivo

8

pp espressivo

pochissimo allarg.

pp

8

pp

(Tempo I)

pp

pp

pp

p leggiero

pizz.

p *f*

p leggiero

p *f*

più cantabile

rit.

Lento

Vivo

espressivo

ppp

ppp

12

3

Red.

XIII

1916

Allegretto (♩ = 120)

p

p

p

pp

First system of musical notation. The upper staff (treble clef) begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic marking. The lower staff (bass clef) also begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic marking. The music features a series of eighth and sixteenth notes with various accidentals (sharps and flats) and slurs.

Second system of musical notation. The upper staff (treble clef) begins with a pianissimo (*pp*) dynamic marking. The lower staff (bass clef) also begins with a pianissimo (*pp*) dynamic marking. The music continues with similar rhythmic patterns and accidentals.

Third system of musical notation. The upper staff (treble clef) includes tempo markings: *(poco rit.)* and *(a tempo)*. The lower staff (bass clef) continues with the same rhythmic patterns. The system ends with a piano (*p*) dynamic marking in the upper staff.

Fourth system of musical notation. The upper staff (treble clef) includes a *(rit.)* marking. The lower staff (bass clef) begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic marking. The system concludes with a piano (*p*) dynamic marking in the upper staff and a piano (*p*) dynamic marking in the lower staff.

Feroce (♩ = 88)

ff *ff* *(sf)* *(sf)* *(sf)* *3*

ff

(mp) *mp* *f*

p *f* *mp*

(f) *(sf)* *(sf)* *(sf)* *con brio*

p subito

ff *p sub.*

(espressivo) *p* *cresc.* *p* *cresc.*

f *p* (*pp*) *p*

(*mp*) *cresc.* (*mp*) *cresc.*

(*rit.*) (*a tempo*) (*sim.*) *f* *p* *ff* feroce *ff* feroce

101

ff (sf) (sf) (sf)

f

f (sf) (sf) (sf) (sf) ff sf

f sf sf ff sf

XV

1917

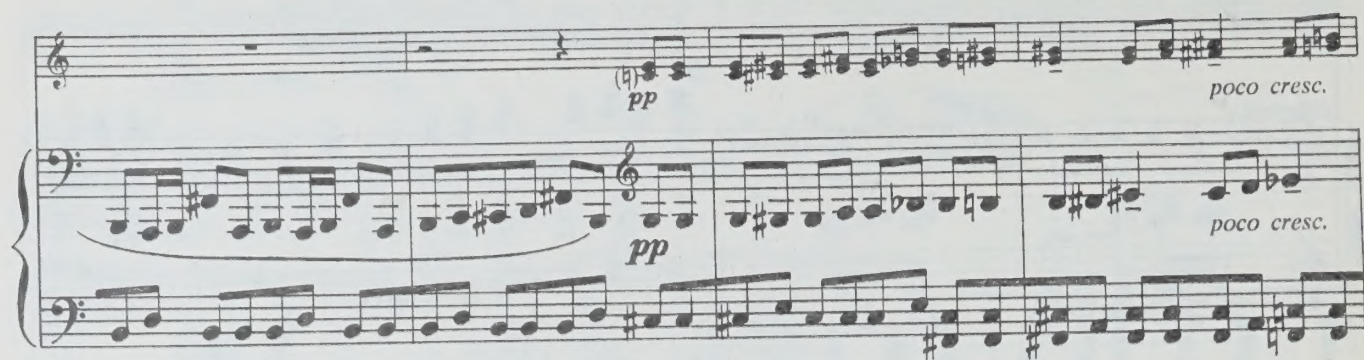
Inquieto (♩ = 160)

pp secco

pp una corda e senza Ped. *pp*

p *f*

p *f* *pp*



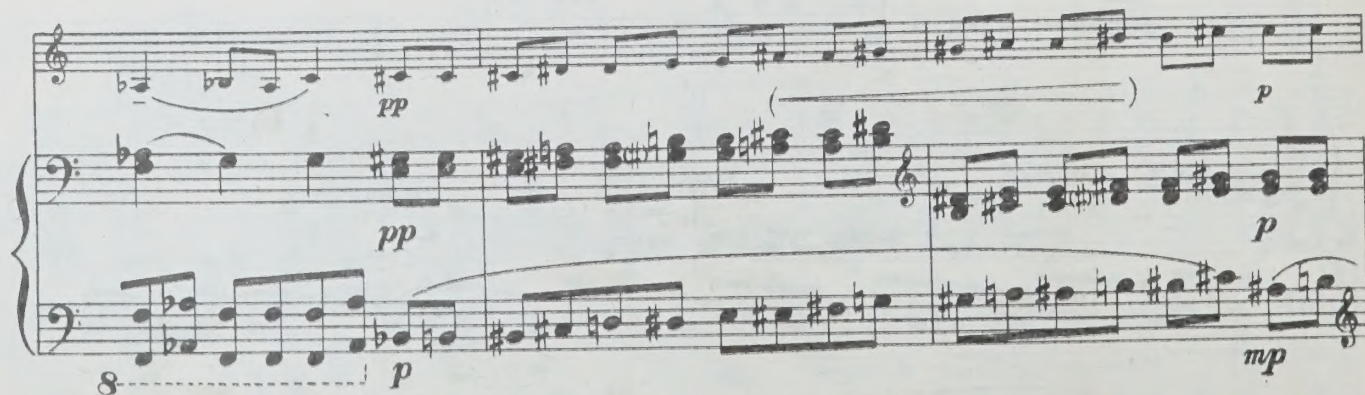
First system of musical notation. The upper staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). It contains a series of chords and eighth notes, marked *pp* and *poco cresc.*. The lower staff, enclosed in a brace, contains a continuous eighth-note accompaniment, also marked *pp* and *poco cresc.*.



Second system of musical notation. The upper staff features a melodic line with slurs and ties, marked *mf* and *mp*. The lower staff, enclosed in a brace, continues the eighth-note accompaniment, marked *mf* and *p*.



Third system of musical notation. The upper staff has a melodic line with slurs and ties, marked *pp*. The lower staff, enclosed in a brace, continues the eighth-note accompaniment, marked *pp*. There are slurs and ties in both staves.



Fourth system of musical notation. The upper staff has a melodic line with slurs and ties, marked *pp* and *p*. The lower staff, enclosed in a brace, continues the eighth-note accompaniment, marked *pp* and *mp*. There are slurs and ties in both staves.

First system of musical notation, featuring three staves. The top staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The middle and bottom staves are grouped with a brace and have a bass clef. The music consists of rapid sixteenth-note passages. Dynamic markings include *cresc.* (crescendo), *f* (forte), and *simile* (similar). There are also accents and slurs throughout the system.

Second system of musical notation, continuing the three-staff format. It features rapid sixteenth-note passages with dynamic markings of *ff* (fortissimo) and *sf* (sforzando). There are also accents and slurs. The bottom staff has a dashed line under the final measure.

XVI

Dolente (♩ = 96)

1915

Third system of musical notation, titled "Dolente". It features three staves with a 4/4 time signature. The music is characterized by a slower tempo and dynamic markings of *f* (forte), *dim.* (diminuendo), and *(f)* (forte). There are also slurs and accents.

rit.

a tempo

Fourth system of musical notation, continuing the three-staff format. It includes tempo markings of *rit.* (ritardando) and *a tempo*. Dynamic markings include *p* (piano), *(p)* (piano), and *pp* (quasi staccato). The music features a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes.

poco cresc. *dim.*

poco cresc. *mf* *dim.*

molto rit. *a tempo*

pp f ma dolce

pp *f ma dolce*

rit.

p (espressivo)

p

rit.

Meno mosso
con sord.

pp

pp *ppp*

ppp

Poetico (♩. = 56)

con sord.

p espressivo*ppp* *legatissimo**(p)**(p)* *(legatissimo)**(pp)**mp* espressivo*ppp*

First system of the musical score. It consists of three staves. The top staff is a single melodic line with a long slur over it. The middle staff contains several chords, each marked with an accent (>) and a fermata. The bottom staff features a continuous eighth-note accompaniment pattern.

Second system of the musical score. The top staff has a melodic line with a slur and a fermata, followed by a measure with a fermata. The middle staff has a chord with an accent and a fermata. The bottom staff continues the eighth-note accompaniment. A measure in the bottom staff is marked *legierissimo*. The system concludes with a double bar line and a fermata. Above the final measure, the text "ossia: flag." is written. The dynamic *pp* is indicated below the final measure.

Third system of the musical score. The top staff contains a series of chords, some with accidentals, and a fermata. The middle staff has a continuous eighth-note accompaniment. The bottom staff also has a continuous eighth-note accompaniment. The dynamic *poco cresc.* is written above the middle staff, and *mp* is written below the bottom staff.

Fourth system of the musical score. The top staff features a series of chords with a slur and a fermata. The middle staff has a continuous eighth-note accompaniment. The bottom staff also has a continuous eighth-note accompaniment. The dynamic *dim.* is written above the middle staff, and *pp* is written below the bottom staff. The system concludes with a double bar line and a fermata. Above the final measure, the text "ossia: flag." is written. The dynamic *ppp* is indicated below the final measure.

Con una dolce lentezza (♩ = 96)

senza sord.

p

p

pp

pp

appena rit.

p

mp

a tempo

(poco rit.)

(a tempo)

languido

p

pochiss. cresc.

pp tranquillo

101

pp (mf) dim.

mf mp dim.

smorzando 8 ossia pp ppp

XIX

1917

Presto agitatissimo
e molto accentuato (♩ = 176)

mp cresc. f

mp cresc.

f fp

(semre stacc.) fp

This page of musical notation consists of four systems, each with three staves (treble, alto, and bass). The music is written in a key with one sharp (F#) and a 4/4 time signature. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, accidentals, and dynamic markings.

The first system begins with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The second system features a piano (*p*) dynamic followed by a forte (*f*) dynamic. The third system includes a mezzo-piano (*mp*) dynamic and a crescendo (*cresc.*) marking. The fourth system concludes with a forte (*f*) dynamic and a staccato (*semre stacc.*) instruction.

The notation is characterized by complex rhythmic patterns, including sixteenth and thirty-second notes, and a variety of accidentals. The piece is marked with a tempo of 8 (likely eighth notes per measure).

cresc.

8

ff

8

ff

ff

8

XX

Lento. Irrrealmente (♩ = 63)

1916

con sord.

p

pp

pp

8

First system of the musical score. The right hand features a melodic line with triplets and slurs, marked *pp*. The left hand provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and moving lines.

Second system of the musical score. The right hand continues with triplets and slurs, marked *(pp)*. The left hand features a bass line with an octave sign (8) and various chordal textures.

Third system of the musical score. The right hand has triplets and slurs, marked *pp*. The left hand is marked *espressivo* and features a steady eighth-note accompaniment, also marked *pp*.

Fourth system of the musical score. The right hand continues with slurs and ties. The left hand features a dense texture of sixteenth-note chords.

Fifth system of the musical score. The right hand has a melodic line with slurs, marked *pp*. The left hand features a dense texture of sixteenth-note chords, marked *ppp*. The system concludes with the tempo marking *Lento* and the instruction *rit.* (ritardando).

Сергей Сергеевич Прокофьев

МИМОЛЕТНОСТИ
ПЕРЕЛОЖЕНИЕ ДЛЯ СКРИПКИ И ФОРТЕПИАНО В. ДЕРЕВЯНКО

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Sonata No.8 (C-dur)
Sonata No.10 (B-dur)

NOVÁČEK O.

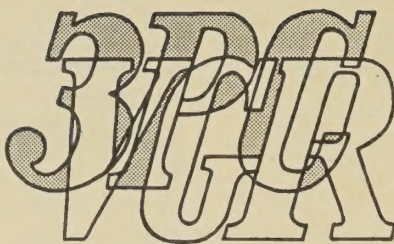
Perpetuum mobile

PAGANINI N.

Variations on Rossini's *Moise* theme
Perpetuum mobile
Twenty Four Caprices
Campanella
Molinara (Variations on the Paisiello theme)
Witchs Dance
Sonata for violin and guitar No.6 (e-moll)
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7000

ЗОЛОТОЙ
РЕПЕРТУАР
СКРИПАЧА



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GOLDEN
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UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO
FACULTY OF MUSIC
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Violin

МИМОЛЕТНОСТИ

Op. 22
(1915-1917)

VISIONS FUGITIVES

1

Партия скрипки под редакцией ЯИРА КЛЕССА
The part for Violin has been edited by YAIR KLESS

VIOLINO

M
223
P76
OP. 22
1993
с. 1
MUSI

С. ПРОКОФЬЕВ
S. PROKOFIEV

1917

Lentamente (♩ = 112)

con sord. V*

pp con una semplicità espressiva

sul pontic. ord. V

ppp misterioso p

p semplice ** (mf)

sul pontic. ord. V

ppp misterioso mp pp

II

Andante (♩ = 76)

1916

senza sord. (mf)

sul pontic. pp

sul pontic. p

poco rit. a tempo p

sul pontic. pp

pizz. vibr. p pizz. vibr. arco

*В партии скрипки пунктиром указаны фразировочные лиги С. Прокофьева.

*The dotted lines in the part for Violin show the phrase ties as indicated by Sergei Prokofiev.

**Обозначения, указанные в скобках, принадлежат автору переложения.

**The marks in brackets have been made by the author of the transcription.

III

1916

Allegretto (♩ = 120)

p (*poco cresc.*) *rit.* *a tempo* *p* (*cresc.*) *f* *p* (*animato*) *f* *p* *mf* *rit.* *p* (*pp*)

IV

1917

Animato (♩ = 112)

p *f* *p* *f* *pizz.* *sf* *arco* *pizz. arco* *pizz.* *sf*

ossia: 8 trem. gliss. (12)

8

pp sub.

ossia:

8

mp

f

pizz.

mf

p

Piu sostenuto

arco

p

ppp

V

Molto giocoso (♩ = 120)

1915

pizzicato sempre

f

ff

ff brioso

VI

1915

Con eleganza (♩ = 102)

arco
mp animato
(poco rit.)
(a tempo)
mf
(poco rit.)
(a tempo)
dim.
p
(poco rit.)
(a tempo)
p

VII

(Arpa)

1916

Pittresco (♩ = 100)

pizz.
mf
arco
pizz.
(f)
pochiss. rit.
a tempo
mf espressivo
A

VIOLENO

5

8

pp

p ()

arco

pizz.

mf

poco rit.

a tempo

pp dolcissimo

ossia:

6

pp

arco

pizz.

p cresc.

f

pp

molto rit.

VIII

1917

Comodo (♩ = 88)

mp (*mf*)

pp (dolce)

un poco cresc.

dim. (*pp*)

mf espressivo

p

Meno mosso

ritardando

pp

mp espressivo

dim.

pp

IX

1917

Allegretto tranquillo (♩ = 108)

mf *p* *p* *mp* *p* *pp* *mf* *f* *mp* sostenuto e dolce

VOLINO

poco rit.

7

2 1 2 3

dim.

a tempo

p

p *leggermente*

pp *pp*

X

1915

Ridicolosamente (♩ = 70)

sf *p* *sostenuto* *sf* *p*

pp *mf*

espressivo *p* *cresc.* *mf*

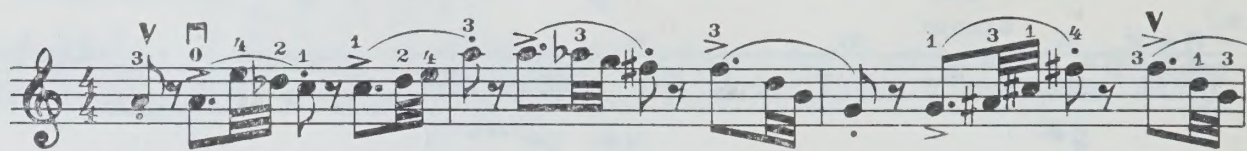
dim. *p*

gliss. *mp* *p*

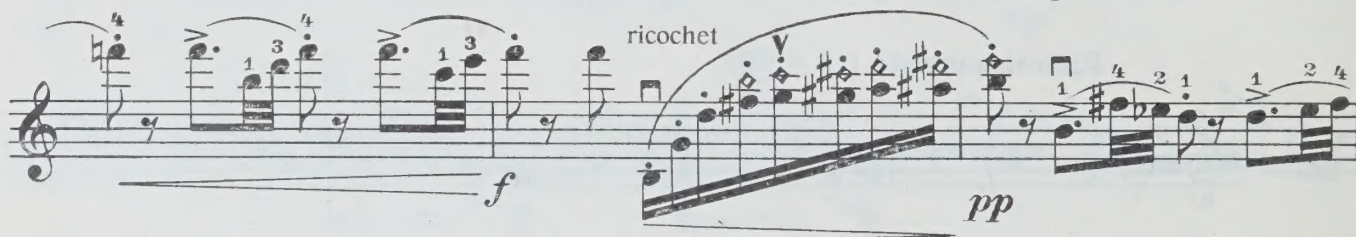
XI

Con vivacità (♩ = 144)

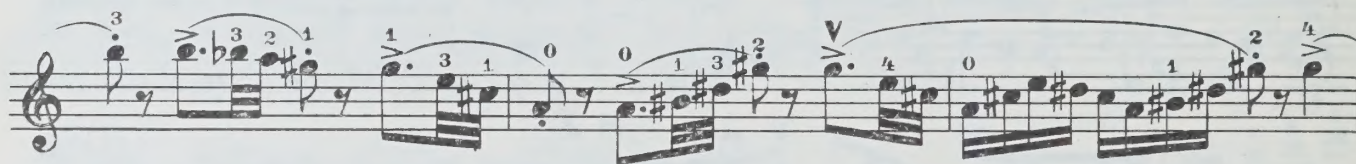
1917

*p* assai accentuato*p*

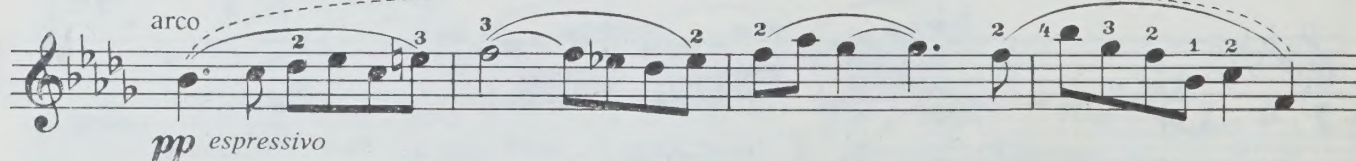
poco rit. a tempo



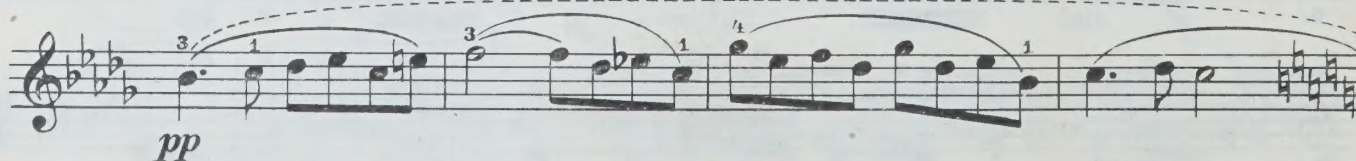
ricochet

*f**pp**mf**p leggiero**p f*

(Poco meno mosso)

*pp* espressivo

pochiss. allarg.

*pp*

(Tempo I)

VIOLENO

9

Violino musical score, measures 1-10. The music is in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). It features various fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4, 0) and dynamic markings: *pp* (pianissimo) at the beginning, *pp* at measure 5, *p leggiero* at measure 8, and *p* and *f* at the end. A *pizz.* (pizzicato) marking is present at measure 9.

XII

1916

Assai moderato (♩ = 84)

pizz.

Violino musical score, measures 11-20. The music is in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). It includes various fingerings and dynamic markings: *p* (piano) at measure 11, *più cantabile* at measure 12, *pp* (pianissimo) at measure 13, *molto rit.* (molto ritardando) at measure 14, *a tempo* at measure 15, *pp* at measure 16, *p* at measure 17, *più cantabile* at measure 18, *rit.* (ritardando) at measure 19, *Lento* at measure 20, *espressivo* at measure 21, *Vivo* at measure 22, *ppp* (pianissimissimo) at measure 23, and *Piano* at measure 24. A *pizz.* marking is also present at measure 11.

XIII

1916

Allegretto (♩ = 120)

p *p* *pp* (poco rit.) (a tempo) (rit.) *p*

XIV

1917

Feroce (♩ = 88)

ff *ff* (*sf*) (*sf*) (*sf*) (*mp*) (*mp*) *f* (*f*) (*sf*) (*sf*) (*sf*) *ff*

con brio

D V 3
p subito (espressivo)
p cresc. *f* *p*
pp cresc. (rit.) (a tempo) (sim.)
f *p* *ff* feroce
ff
sf *sf* *sf* *sf* *sf*
sf *sf* *ff* *sf*

Musical score for Violino, page 11. The score consists of ten staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 7/8 time signature. It features a dynamic of *p* subito and a performance instruction of (espressivo). The second staff continues with a dynamic of *p*, a crescendo (cresc.), and a fortissimo (*f*) section, followed by a piano (*p*) section. The third staff includes a piano (*p*) section and a crescendo (cresc.). The fourth staff features a piano (*pp*) section, a crescendo (cresc.), and a section marked (rit.) and (a tempo). The fifth staff includes a fortissimo (*f*) section, a piano (*p*) section, and a section marked (sim.) and *ff* feroce. The sixth staff is marked *ff*. The seventh staff includes sections marked *sf* and *sf*. The eighth staff includes sections marked *sf* and *ff*. The ninth staff includes sections marked *sf* and *sf*. The tenth staff includes sections marked *sf* and *ff*.

XV

1917

Inquieto (♩ = 160)

[illegible]

XVI

1915

Dolente (♩ = 96)

f

(f)

dim.

p

(p)

poco cresc.

molto rit.

a tempo

pp f ma dolce

dim.

p (espressivo)

con sord.

pp

pp () ppp

Meno mosso

rit.

XVII

1915

Poetico (♩ = 56)

con sord.

p espressivo

pp

A

pp

mp espressivo

ossia:

pp *poco cresc.* *mp* *pp* *ppp*

pp *poco cresc.* *mp* *pp* *ppp*

XVIII

Con una dolce lentezza (♩ = 96)

1917

senza sord. *p* *E* *E(p)* *p*

appena rit. *a tempo* *mp languido* *pochiss. cresc.*

(poco rit.) *pp tranquillo* *pp*

(mf) *dim.* *smorzando* *ossia pp*

XIX

1917

Presto agitatissimo
e molto accentuato (♩ = 176)

The musical score is written for a violin and consists of ten staves. The time signature is 3/4. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The tempo is marked 'Presto agitatissimo' and 'e molto accentuato' with a metronome marking of 176. The score includes various dynamics: *mp* (mezzo-piano), *f* (forte), *p* (piano), and *ff* (fortissimo). It also includes *cresc.* (crescendo) markings. The music features complex rhythmic patterns, including triplets and slurs. The final staff ends with a double bar line and a fermata.

XX

1916

Lento. Irrrealmente (♩ = 63)

con sord.  *p*

sul tasto *pp* ³

pp

pp

pp

pp *p*

rit. Lento *pp* 



